

If you want all the news of the McCoolle case before it is a day old, you must read the Decatur Herald.

DECATUR HERALD.

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

DECATUR, ILL., SATURDAY JUNE 13, 1903.

NO 273

ASSASSINS TELL THE TALE

THE CONSPIRACY EXTENDED EVEN TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

KARA'S CHECKERED CAREER

Has Been a Soldier of Fortune—Says He Is in Favor of Absolute Freedom of the Press.

Belgrade, June 12.—The only new development in the situation today was the feeling among the intelligent classes favoring the creation of a republic. At the cabinet meeting today the new foreign minister expressed himself for the establishment of a republic. The majority, however, declared for a new king in Prince Kara-georgievitch, strengthening their position by arguing that Austria and Russia would not countenance a republic.

The remains of the king and queen were buried, almost stealthily, last night, in the chapel of St. Mark, where the members of the Obrenovitch family are interred.

The Assassins Tell It.
Another narrative of the revolution is given by the men who took an active part in it. Nearly every garrison of Serbia was represented at the meeting which planned the revolution. The members of the king's guard in the conspiracy and the group designated to attack the king were admitted to the garden by the king's adjutant.

A brief fight with the guard followed, and the conspirators entered the palace. The noise of the shooting had aroused the royal couple.

One of the later attempts to stop the revolutionaries and was shot dead. The electric lights were suddenly extinguished, but the candles were secured.

With these dim lights the search was made for the royal couple who had fled from their sleeping apartments. Queen Draga's servant was found, and he showed the officers where the king and queen had secreted themselves.

The servant was then shot. Col. Maschich led the attack party to the sleeping apartments where the king's adjutant tried to hinder the search. He shot and killed Lieutenant Naumovitch, and was killed by others of the party. The locked door of an alcove was broken with an axe and there was found the royal couple.

Young Men For Blood.
The older officers intended to force the king to abdicate, but the younger men immediately shot the couple. The report that the bodies were thrown out of the window is untrue, Maschich preventing it. Both of the bodies were torn with the bullets, immediately after the assassination. Maschich made a speech to the crowd at the gate, saying:

"We have now destroyed the dynasty of the Obrenovitchs and have got rid of the dishonorable woman who was the king's evil spirit. Long live Serbia." The people responded: "Long live the army."

HAS HAD A CHECKERED CAREER
Kara as a Soldier of Fortune—Long Preserved a Bloody Relic.

Paris, June 12.—The checkered and adventurous career of Prince Kara-georgievitch is being recalled by Parisians, who have known him many years. His life has been filled with daredevil escapades and the ups and downs of a royal pretender and a soldier of fortune. He has been constantly engaged in intrigues, plots and counter plots for the realization of his royal dreams. When a boy of twelve, with other relatives, he was driven into exile, coming directly to Paris. He graduated from the military college at St. Cyr and from the military staff college just before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. He plunged into this conflict as an officer of the foreign legion. His conspicuous bravery brought him the badge of the Legion of Honor. He took a prominent part in the Herzegovina struggle for liberty and spent the greater part of his fortune in aiding the insurgents. After the Russo-Turkish war, the czar became friendly to the Kara-georgievitch family and arranged the prince's marriage with Princess Zorka of Montenegro. The prince returned to Paris and after his wife's death went to Geneva where he has since resided. His two sons are at present in the Russian court. During his residence in Geneva he kept up his relations with the political leaders of Serbia, but denied taking any part in the plots against King Alexander. He has always cultivated close relations with the Russian court. Among the family relics that he has carefully preserved is the blood-stained handkerchief King Kara-georgievitch wore when he was beheaded by the order of King Alexander's ancestor. This bloody heirloom indicates the spirit of his aspirations.

THE KILLING UNNECESSARY
New King Deplores It—Says Press Shall Have Absolute Freedom.

Geneva, June 12.—Prince Kara-georgievitch, the newly proclaimed king of Serbia, in an interview today repeated his disclaimer of any complicity, direct or indirect, in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. He expressed his detestation of the crime. He admitted that his partisans have a complete organization in Serbia and that he has been in frequent communication with them. Speaking directly of the assassinations he said:

"I deeply regret that it has been thought necessary to shed streams of blood. I formally disapproved of the violent measures and I especially deplore that the army has recourse to such measures. It would have sufficed to have forced King Alexander to sign his abdication. He could have

been bound by that as has been done in other circumstances. It is horrible to shed blood."

"You ask what will my attitude be when I am in possession of the crown," said the prince. "We will assume that I am called to the throne. I shall not fail to take inspiration from the admirable institutions of Switzerland which I have learned to appreciate highly. I am in favor of the absolute liberty of the press. I hope to see Serbia prosper under the constitution of 1889, which is very liberal. Regarding our foreign relations, it has been alleged that I am systematically hostile to Austria. This is false. It may be that I am in special sympathy with Russia, to which country I sent my boy in the hope that he would take service there."

EXPOSED TO INDIGNITY.
Bodies of Alexander and His Queen Were Covered With Wounds.

Belgrade, June 12.—The autopsy shows that the king received 30 shot wounds, that his body was horribly torn. The doors and floors were shattered and the ruins were drenched with blood.

The bodies of the king and queen, in rough coffins, were exposed to public view all day. There were many unpleasant evidences of resentment, and some persons even spat upon the remains. The bodies of all of the victims were interred simultaneously. The troops kept back the crowds in the streets, and while the hearse was passing there was dead silence. Only a few officers and a few officers were allowed inside of the cemetery. Not a single relative of the deceased was present. The bodies of the royal pair were interred in a vault in the cemetery chapel, two wooden crosses denoting the spot. The other bodies were placed in rough cemetery graves. The sisters and nieces of the late queen were expelled from the country.

Seventeen Killed.
London, June 12.—According to the Times' Belgrade correspondent, 17 persons were killed and ten wounded in the attack upon the government. While the army declared for Kara-georgievitch, the civil population is believed to favor a republic.

A HARMLESS LUNATIC.
Made a Threatening Display Toward Emperor Francis Joseph.

Vienna, June 12.—While Emperor Francis Joseph was out driving today a petstorian, holding a stick in a threatening manner, rushed at the emperor's carriage. The coachman lashed the assailant and then whipped up the horses, and the man was seized. The incident caused some excitement.

At the police station the prisoner was recognized as Jacob Reich, an unemployed commercial agent, who called at Hofburg January 8th and insisted on seeing the emperor, declaring that he was the son of God and had brought to his majesty an important communication from the Almighty. Reich, who is pronounced insane, was then incarcerated, but afterwards released.

FATHER MAKES LOSS GOOD.
Pays \$19,280.77 Into City Treasury For Son's Defalcations.

Belleville, Ill., June 12.—The defalcation of Henry P. Pickens, former treasurer of Bethalto, was made good today by his father, Benjamin Pickens, who paid into the city treasury \$19,280.77. John Shoppel has been elected to succeed Pickens. The defuncting treasurer, together with his wife, disappeared from Bethalto ten days ago, and is supposed to be in Chicago. Three days after they left the city examination was made by the mayor and city council of Pickens' bank account and it was found that he had drawn every cent of the city's funds before leaving.

All of the city's records also were found to be missing. Demand was made on Pickens' father to make good the shortage and he complied today.

THE WHOLE THING.
Chief of Staff Will Have Wide Range of Authority.

Washington, June 12.—A committee of the general staff has nearly completed a draft of the regulations of the general staff and will make a radical change in the army. The chief of staff will be the most powerful officer that ever held a position in the army in times of peace, uniting in himself all theoretical authority exercised by the commanding general under the present law and the power heretofore unofficially vested in the adjutant general. He will be subject, however, at all times, to the orders of the president and the secretary of war.

Have Taken a Rest.
New York, June 12.—The investigation by the late state commerce commission into W. R. Hearst's complaint that six coal carrying railroads had combined to violate the interstate commerce law, adjourned today. After Hearst's counsel had rested the case, until a date to be later announced.

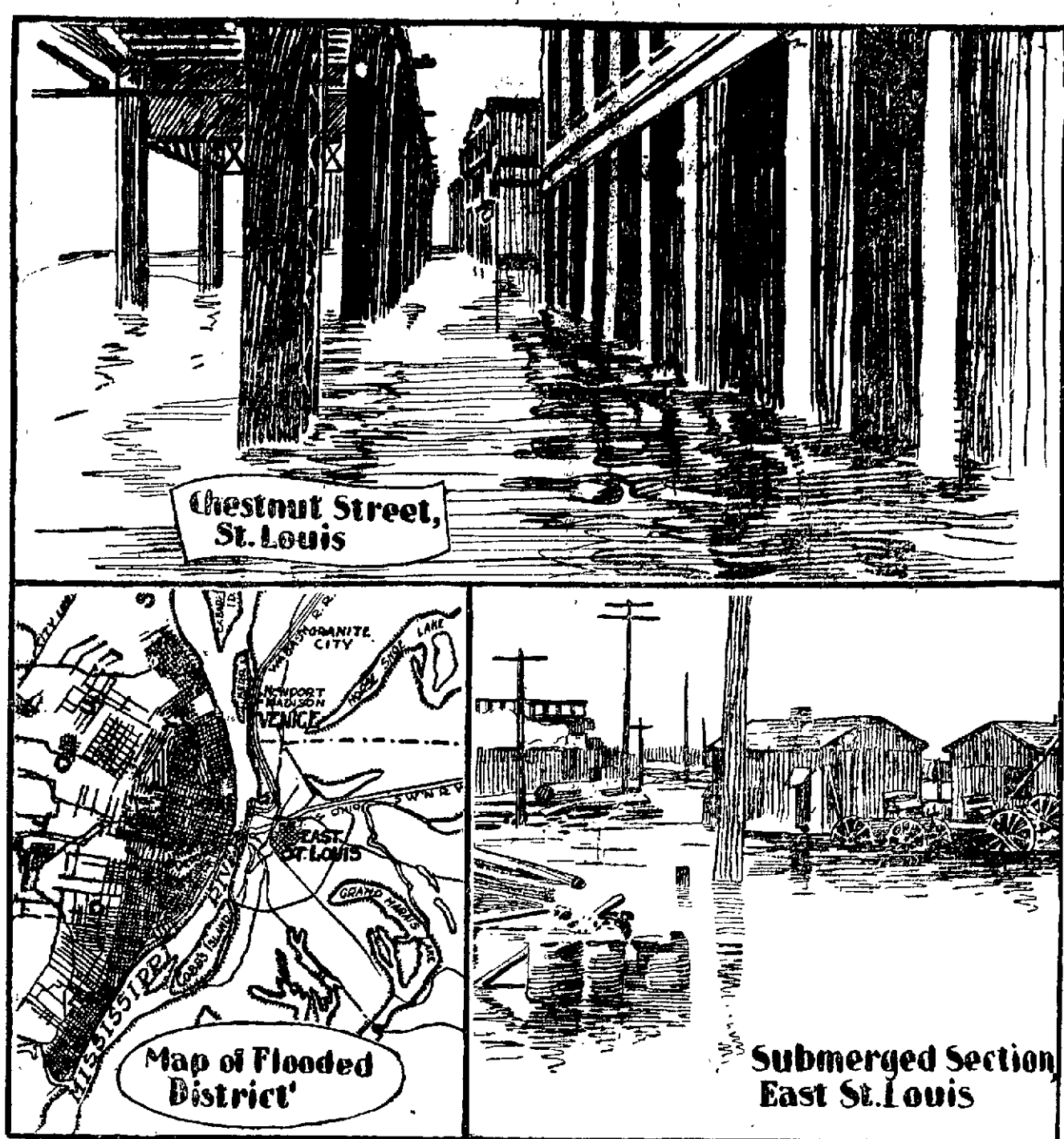
Prisoner Missing.
Joliet, Ill., June 12.—A search is being made for James W. Wilson, a forger sent to the penitentiary in March, 1902 and who disappeared Wednesday. The guards believe that he is hidden. The prison while others believe he has escaped.

Seven Persons Drowned.
Chautauque, Ark., June 12.—W. B. Money-maker and wife, J. M. Bark and money and two boys and a girl were drowned yesterday near here on White river by the capsizing of a house boat.

Pioneer Dead.
Peoria, June 12.—Doctor Robert Boal, one of the oldest physicians in the west, prominent in politics during the war times, died at his home at Lacon today, aged 96.

Judge Named.
Washington, June 12.—William C. Cook of Leavenworth, Kan., has been selected to succeed Judge Caldwell as circuit judge of the eighth district.

Grafters Indicted.
Baltimore, Md., June 12.—The United States grand jury today indicted Up-ton and McGregor for complicity in the mail pouch frauds.



SOME INTERESTING FLOOD PICTURES.

A DELICATE QUESTION

WAS UNDER DISCUSSION AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON

WHEN COUNT CASSINI CALLED

Navy Department Is To Be Reorganized In Every Detail, But the Secretary Is Still Head.

Washington, June 12.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called at the white house this afternoon by appointment, to bid the president farewell before sailing for Europe next week. On such occasions it is customary to convey a personal message from the president to the emperor.

Which this was the formal purpose of the visit. It is known that practically the entire time was consumed in reviewing the situation growing out of the Kishineff affair. It was learned tonight that the discussion was general in character and that nothing definite resulted. The president, it can be said, is keenly interested in the representations which have been made to the government regarding the treatment of Jews in Russia, but he is also keenly alive to the traditional friendship which the government of Russia has shown for the United States.

DEPARTMENT WILL REORGANIZE
But the Secretary Will Be Unquestioned Head.

Washington, June 12.—The reorganization of the navy department is meant by the general staff project, the details of which the naval general board made public today. The secretary of the navy will continue at the head of the department and in his absence the assistant secretary. Under the latter's control are placed all the bureaus of the department with the exception of the bureau of navigation, whose duties will be performed by the general staff. In charge of the military and all matters relating to the personnel of the service. There will be three grade divisions of the staff—divisions of personnel, of fleet, of war plans—each to have a chief, and each chief an assistant. Each of these officers will have charge of a certain portion of the details.

An executive committee will formulate war plans and direct the work of the general staff. The duties of the general board will be of an advisory nature on matters referred to it by the secretary of the navy.

Almost Beheaded.
Middleton, Conn., June 12.—The body of Mrs. George Swift was found in her home tonight. She had been killed with an axe, the blow almost severing her head from the body. No clue to the perpetrator.

Strike Settled.
Morenci, Arizona, June 12.—The strike is settled. The men accepted the company's offer of nine hours pay for eight hours work. The territorial guard will leave camp tomorrow. Five troops of regulars are here.

SIMPLY HIRED ASSASSINS

The Murderers of Marcum Had No Part in the Motive Which Caused His Death.

DEFENSE SEEKS TO DELAY TRIAL

Jackson, Ky., June 12.—The feature of the Jett trial today was the drift of the evidence towards the conspiracy, implicating county officials and others, and tending to show that Jett and White had no such motives as the conspirators, but were simply hired for the parties contesting the election of the county officials.

The defense during the forenoon attempted to have the case continued on account of the absence of witnesses and again in the afternoon on account of the illness of one of the attorneys for the defense. In both instances Judge Redwine ordered the trial to proceed.

RIVER FALLING AT ST. LOUIS

The Crest of the Flood Is Moving on the Country in the Vicinity of Cairo.

EAST ST. LOUIS APPEALS FOR AID

St. Louis, June 12.—The river is falling steadily, the gauge showing 37.6 tonight.

Near Cairo.
Cairo, June 12.—The upper part of Alexander county is partly under water. At East Cape Girardeau the situation is serious. Farmers have moved their families and stock to places of safety.

APPEALS FOR AID

East St. Louis, June 12.—In view of the want and suffering caused by the flood Mayor Cook has issued an appeal to the public for aid.

LIGHT FINES

Imposed on Coal Barons for Creating a Trust.

Chicago, June 12.—In an opinion delivered today by Judge Horton, the members of the Northern Illinois coal dealers' association were found guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade, and fined \$500 each. The members of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin were fined \$100 each.

Turn Verein Anniversary.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 12.—The golden jubilee of the Milwaukee Turn Verein began tonight, the members of the Wisconsin Turn Verein participating. The exercises consisted of music, tableaux and speeches. A laurel wreath of gold was presented to the society.

Powder House Explosion.

Tamara, Pa., June 12.—Two men are dead, one missing and several are injured as the result of the explosion of a large quantity of powder in a dry house of the Weldy Powder company near Montezuma today.

Gen. McCook Dead.

Dayton, O., June 12.—General Alexander Dowell McCook U. S. A., retired, suffered a third stroke of paralysis this morning and died half an hour later at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Craighead.

Much Distress at Kansas City.

Kansas City, June 12.—Kansas City, Kans., is still sorely in need of aid for its flood sufferers. The second urgent appeal to the country has been issued by the relief committee of that city.

ITS POT LUCK IN CHICAGO

THE "HELP" IN ALL OF THE BIG HOTELS GO ON A STRIKE—HUNGRY BOARDERS.

ALL HOTELS ARE STILL OPEN

Chicago, June 12.—Twenty-five of the leading hotels of Chicago are badly crippled tonight by the strike which was inaugurated this morning. Walking delegates were busy all day calling out the union members and where they were denied admission to the hotels, signaling the employees from the street. The hotels affected are the Auditorium, Auditorium Annex, Sherman House, Grand Pacific, Stratford, Palmer House, Briggs House, Bismarck, Kaiserhof, Thompson's, Victoria, Wellington, Lakota, Chicago Beach Hotel, Del Prado, Vendome, Hyde Park, Windermere, Metropole, Kenwood, Holland, Great Northern, Virginia, Brevoort and Union.

The indications are that the strike will be hard fought before it is ended. The hotel owners declare the demands are unreasonable and the union claim their members have been unfairly treated. The strikers failed in their attempts to divert supplies from the hotels, but they hope to enlist the teamsters and the engineers on their side. President Young of the teamsters' union, said tonight his organization would not go out. Officers of the engineers' union made the same declaration. The Federation of Labor opposes a sympathetic strike. Pickets surround every hotel while details of police patrol the sidewalks.

President Gompers will be here Monday and assist in the settlement.

The restaurant keepers will tomorrow submit an arbitration proposition to the employees. Those who accept will be retained, others will be asked to leave. It is almost certain that the result will be the closing of all of the big restaurants.

The employers' association, representing more than fifty and including all of the prominent hotels of Chicago, tonight issued a statement regarding the strike, in which they review the efforts to settle the difference with the employees by offers to submit the questions at issue to arbitration and the unions refused to accept the various propositions looking to a settlement. The statement also says that the hotels are not closed, that while they are somewhat discommodated by the strike, they are open and ready to take care of guests to the best of their ability, and announces that "guests will be provided with rooms and accompanying accommodations and sufficient food to take care of them."

A. O. U. W.

St. Paul, Minn., June 12.—The supreme lodge of the A. O. U. W. elected William H. Miller, of St. Louis, supreme workman; Will M. Narviss, of Iowa, foreman. No radical changes were made in the constitution. The next meeting will be held at St. Louis.

Cadets Pass.

Annapolis, Md., June 12.—Among the candidates for admission to the naval academy who passed the physical examination today were: William Cherney, W. C. Ulrich, of Wisconsin; R. P. Ehrlich, W. T. Boyd, of Illinois, and F. W. Lagerquist, of Minnesota.

THE RECEPTION AND REUNION

For the Class of 1903 Held at the Guard's Armory Last Evening Was a Social Success.

NEW OFFICERS WERE CHOSEN.

The Alumni reception to the class of 1903 was held at the Guard's Armory last evening. The armory was decorated beautifully and presented a prettier appearance than it has for a long time. Gold and white bunting was draped from the chandeliers to the sides and corners of the room and festooned about the walls and the electric lights were softened by the red crimped paper which were draped over them. In gold over the door was "1903."

On the second floor the decorations were carried out on the same plan as on the third, but not to such an extent. The rooms on this floor were arranged as game rooms and for those who did not care to dance there were all kinds of games. Refreshments consisting of frappe and wafers were served in the banquet room by Mrs. Brodus.

From 8 until 9 o'clock there was a reception and promptly at 9 o'clock the dancing began and it lasted until 12 o'clock. There were about 100 couples present. The high school faculty being represented by Mr. Ehrman alone. Paul Robertson, the former alumni president, was here from Bloomington to attend the reception. Miss Ora Horne and Miss Virginia Gansway of Mt. Pleasant, who are visiting in the city with Miss Augusta Brintlinger, were guests at the reception. Miss Gladys Harrington of Denver, who is the guest of Miss Georgeette Morgan, was present. Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Chicago were guests.

There was a program of sixteen dances and four extras, and they ended promptly on time. During a recess in the dancing the officers of the alumni for the coming year were elected. They are as follows:

President—John Clary.
First Vice President—John Byrne.
Second Vice President—Sydney Covington.
Third Vice President—Marguerite Stauffer.

Treasurer—Howard Cloyd.
Secretary—Miss Anna Badenhausen.

A JUDICIAL TIE

The Only Thing Preventing the Complete Efficacy of Champaign.

The tournament between the Decatur and Champaign golf players resulted in a victory for the local players. Nine of the golfers from Champaign came to Decatur Friday morning. They were entertained at the Country club at noon luncheon, played all the afternoon and at 6 o'clock a buffet supper was served on which occasion ladies were present.

Not only did Decatur win as a team, but each of the Decatur players defeated his Champaign opponent as an individual excepting in one case. That was in the case of Judge W. C. Johns who played Judge Solon Philbrick a tie.

Decatur won as a team by a score of 43 up. The scores of each were as follows:

H. H. Crea defeated Spaulding, 8 up.
Harry Scott defeated Ellwood, 3 up.
Thord Ewing defeated N. Harris, 3 up.

C. Powers defeated Matthews, 6 up.
F. S. Powers defeated McSachlan, 1 up.

S. W. Johns defeated Weaver, 6 up.
C. M. Luling defeated Swannell, 9 up.

W. A. Hammer defeated D. Gray, 10 up.
Judge Johns and Judge Philbrick tied.

Total for Decatur, 43 up.
Total for Champaign, 43 down. For the game was 83, made by H. H. Crea of Decatur. The best score for Champaign was 92, made by Ellwood.

The visitors returned home Friday night.

UMPS BOSS AT INDIANAPOLIS

Milwaukee Team Leaves Field When Police Bounce Their Manager.

Indianapolis, June 12.—The last game of the Milwaukee series ended in the first half of the first inning today. The Milwaukee team left the field after a sensational scene between Joseph Cantillon, manager of the Milwaukee club, and an Indianapolis policeman. During the play Cantillon was reprimanded by the Milwaukee players for alleged coaching from the bench. He ordered Cantillon from the field, but the order was not obeyed and the police were called. A scuffle ensued at the end of which Cantillon was put out of the grounds. The Milwaukee club then left the field. Cantillon explains tonight that he was merely trying to make the game livelier.

Robbed In Mid Ocean.

New York, June 12.—Robert Neill, a wealthy resident of Los Angeles, Cal., a passenger on the steamer The Oceano, which arrived from Liverpool today, reported to the police that he was robbed while in mid-ocean of drafts of money to the amount of \$20,000. The money stolen was the proceeds of the sale of the estate in Belfast. O'Neill called the Belfast bank to demand the drafts and a reply was received that this had been done. His loss will be \$300 cash and non-negotiable notes for \$187.

Looted An Express Car.

Rochester, Ind., June 12.—Last night the express car attached to the east bound train on the Erie railway, was entered by robbers just outside of Englewood, who completely looted it. The thieves threw undressed packages along the road from Hammond to Rochester, but it is believed all of the goods were recovered. At Huntington the police arrested two men in a car who had a large amount of valuable goods in their pockets. The third man escaped.

Disaster In Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—Two hundred lives were lost at Alzoff June 9, as a result of a collapse of a gangway while a pleasure party was landing from a steamer.

Commercial Travelers.

Ottumwa, Ia., June 12.—The Grand Council of Commercial Travelers met here today, Grand Counselor Treanor, Mason City, presiding.

CONDITIONS IMPROVED

WEATHER HAS HELPED THE CROPS—LESS NOTICEABLE.

IRON OUTPUT IS ENORMOUS

Year's Production of Anthracite Coal Promises to Establish a New High Mark.

New York, June 12.—Dun & Co. in their weekly trade review will say: Except in those branches of business that are always quiet at this season, reports indicate a steady demand, and prices of commodities are firmly maintained. Manufacturing returns are irregular, idleness in textile lines partially offsetting the good effect of activity elsewhere.

The earnings of railroads reporting the first week of June were only 3 per cent larger than last year, and 7.8 per cent greater than in 1901, a condition due entirely to the western floods.

It is an evidence of confidence in the future that the blast furnace operators are forcing the production beyond all previous maximum figures.

While the demand for structural steel has diminished, there is a notable inquiry for rails and plates. Machinery and hardware lines are doing remarkably well for the season. The output of anthracite promises to establish a new high water mark for this year above 60,000,000 tons.

Cotton goods average slightly higher prices. Conservatism prevails among the buyers of staple wools and worsteds.

For wear conditions continue prosperous. The futures this week were 2 1/2 in the United States against 162 last year.

Bradstreet's.

New York, June 12.—Bradstreet's tomorrow says: The weather, crop and labor conditions all show improvement this week and the feeling has grown that the damage from the foregoing sources has been overestimated. Wholesale business generally is still seasonably quiet, but already an improvement in the tone is noticeable as a result of the rather better outlook agriculturally.

Iron production is at the highest point ever recorded, and the late weakness in quotations has given way to a firmer tone, though advance buying is still the exception. The tin plate production at the present is of enormous volume.

A rather freer movement of spot goods is noticed in cottons, and jobbers report a fair seasonable business at the east. Prices are active, however, prices are high and business is comparatively light. Wool is steady, but the business is light at the east, while at the west new wools are moving quite freely.

Lumber shows a firm tone, despite the labor troubles. Hardware, after a long period of activity, is quieter in demand. Groceries are active, and sugar reflects a better demand for refined in an advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds. Coffee is firm.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week were 4,191,317 bushels against 4,400,000 bushels a year ago; since June 1, 21,720,000 bushels against 24,145,000 bushels last season.

Corn exports were \$25,000 bushels against 55,000 bushels a year ago. For the fiscal year 63,276,000 bushels against 26,682,000 bushels last season.

Bank Clearings Increase.

New York, June 11.—The statement compiled by Bradstreet's shows the total bank clearings of the principal cities of the United States for the week to be \$2,191,763,817, an increase of 12.2 per cent over the corresponding week last year.

THIS IS SERBIA'S MESS.

Austrian Premier Says That There Will Be No Interference.

Vienna, June 12.—Premier Koerber, replying to an interpellation in the reichsrath on the Serbian crisis, said this was Serbia's affair, so long as it did not entail consequences affecting Austro-Hungary and the general European situation. Any Serbian government able to maintain order at home and contribute to the peace of the Balkans will receive the support of Austria and the sympathy of Europe. The understanding has been reached that neither Russia nor Austria will interfere in Serbia.

T. P. A. Adjourn.

Indianapolis, June 12.—The Travelers' Protective Association adjourned tonight after selecting Springfield, Ill., as the next place of meeting and electing officers. E. W. Donham of Cincinnati, was chosen president.

Bishop Appeals for Aid.

Springfield, June 12.—Bishop Seymour today issued an appeal for aid for the flood sufferers along the Mississippi river. Contributions may be sent Rev. John Chandler White, at East St. Louis.

Robbed Homeowners.

Minot, N. D., June 12.—E. B. Pinney, court commissioner, was arraigned today at Kenmare on charges of embezzling upwards of \$5000 from the homeowners of this country.

Petty Thief.

Stevens Point, Wis., June 12.—Jerome L. Barker, assistant postmaster, was arrested today on a charge of embezzling \$650 from the office.

Kentucky Execution.

Mayking, Ky., June 12.—A. A. Hopson, colored, was hanged today for the murder of John Salyers, last December.

The Indications.

Washington, June 12.—Fair and warmer Saturday; light to fresh wind from the east; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers in southern portion.

Local Weather.

The following is a record of the temperature for 24 hours ended Friday evening at 7 o'clock as reported by Prof. J. H. Comradt, government observer:

7 a. m. 46 Highest 68
Noon 62 Lowest 39
7 p. m. 60

M'COOLE BREAKS DOWN AND WEEPS COPIOUSLY

As He Listens to His Attorney Detail to the Jury the Story of How He Was Wronged by Man He Shot to Death

MRS. M'COOLE WAS NOT IN COURT

To Hear State's Attorney Charge Her With Bleeding M'Nier For Money—Hints at Attempted Poisoning With Ground Glass.

SENSATIONAL OPENING OF THE MURDER TRIAL

The jury: **GEORGE SMART**, Maroa township, laborer. **JOHN G. WILSON**, Decatur, motor-man. **BUD MCUNE**, Whitmore township, farmer. **JAMES EATON**, Blue Mound township, farmer. **GEORGE LEGGE**, Maroa township, laborer. **H. D. EASTER**, Oakley township, laborer. **W. H. MILLER**, South Macon township, farmer. **JAMES CHARNOCK**, Decatur, miner. **IVY SHELLEY**, Oakley township, farmer. **AMOS ROBINSON**, Illini township, laborer. **W. F. JOHNS**, Blue Mound township, store keeper. **J. B. SANDERS**, Decatur, miller.

The McCoolle case is at last started. The jury has been secured and opening statements have been made on both sides, and the first witness will be called this morning.

The largest crowd ever in the circuit court room assembled there Friday afternoon to hear the opening statements. Sensational charges were made by the attorneys on both sides in the opening statements.

The defendant cried like a child while his attorney was addressing the jury. His wife did not appear in court.

The last jury in the case was secured at 11:45 a. m.

Lawyers contested two jurors at 1:30 p. m.

The jury was sworn in at 2 p. m.

State's Attorney Redmon made his opening statement at 2:05 p. m.

Attorney Leforgee opened for the defense at 3 p. m.

Court adjourned till 8:30 a. m. today when first witnesses will be called.

At noon court will adjourn until Monday morning.

The interest in the McCoolle murder case is greater than in any other case ever tried in Macon county. Never was there a larger number of persons in the court room than Friday after-

noon when the opening statements were made by the attorneys. The spectators were entertained as they heard unexpected charges made by both sides and saw the principals in the case.

One of the main incidents of the day was the actions of the accused, McCoolle up to the time the jury was secured had been very quiet, but during the time that Mr. Leforgee was making his speech the prisoner broke down and wept bitterly for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes. He had scarcely composed himself when he again broke down and cried until the end of the speech.

About twenty women were in attendance at the trial and after court was adjourned a number of them gathered about the prisoner and shook hands with him. Mrs. E. J. Carter of Maroa was among the women present and as she greeted McCoolle she said: "You have my sympathies."

At the table with McCoolle sat his two brothers and his sister-in-law, Mrs. C. S. McCoolle and her mother, Mrs. Yoder, her sister, Miss Yoder, and Miss Gairbraith of California who is visiting in the city.

The spectators were disappointed at not seeing Mrs. H. E. McCoolle, who was expected to be in the court room, but she was not there and it is said that she will probably not appear.

THE DEFENSE. The defense in brief claims in opening statement:

That the killing of McNier was as cold blooded an assassination as ever occurred.

That Mrs. McCoolle was working for McNier for money and that McCoolle probably knew it and shared.

That probably \$2,100 of McNier's money which has disappeared, went to Mrs. McCoolle.

That the only crime which can be charged against McCoolle is that of murder.

The defense in brief claims in opening statement:

That McCoolle bought medicine from McNier which contained ground glass and intended it for McNier's death.

That McNier was a rascal and a scoundrel of the blackest type and the cause of all trouble.

That McNier, through the clannishness of Maxwell, planned the ruin of Mrs. McCoolle.

That the law will show that McCoolle did the right thing when he took the life of McNier.

At any time during the trial. On account of her being the wife of the accused she cannot testify in the case.

After court adjourned probably fifteen or twenty of the men among the spectators lingered to ask which one of the women was the wife of the prisoner.

Mrs. W. G. McNier, the wife of the murdered man, attracted some attention. Shortly after State's Attorney Redmon had started his opening statement Mrs. McNier entered the court room accompanied by her brother, Mr. Coon, of Chicago. She was attired in a black gown and wore a black hat and her face was covered with a black veil which was fastened at the back of her hat. Mrs. McNier was pale and looked worn. She is a well appearing woman, rather tall and slender and was quiet and dignified in her manner and did not make demonstrations of any kind during the remarks of the attorneys. A young lady friend occupied a seat near Mrs. McNier just behind the prosecuting attorney's table part of the time and occasionally conversed with her.

Mrs. McNier of Weldon, the mother of the dead man, and her daughter, accompanied by the younger son, Jesse McNier, were also in the court room besides a number of others who will appear as witnesses in the case.

SHOT DOWN LIKE A DOG

State's Attorney Says Mrs. McCoolle Bleed McNier For Money.

State's Attorney Redmon in making his opening statement to the jury spoke in part as follows:

"We have been a good while in securing a jury and it will take some time to try this case and I want to ask you to pay close attention to all the evidence that is introduced as the result of a murder trial. It is always a matter of great importance to the people of a community."

"The evidence will show that on the night of May 4 last William C. McNier at his home in the 900 block North Church street in this city was shot by some one in the house."

"The interest in the McCoolle murder case is greater than in any other case ever tried in Macon county. Never was there a larger number of persons in the court room than Friday after-

noon when the opening statements were made by the attorneys. The spectators were entertained as they heard unexpected charges made by both sides and saw the principals in the case."

One of the main incidents of the day was the actions of the accused, McCoolle up to the time the jury was secured had been very quiet, but during the time that Mr. Leforgee was making his speech the prisoner broke down and wept bitterly for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes. He had scarcely composed himself when he again broke down and cried until the end of the speech."

About twenty women were in attendance at the trial and after court was adjourned a number of them gathered about the prisoner and shook hands with him. Mrs. E. J. Carter of Maroa was among the women present and as she greeted McCoolle she said: "You have my sympathies."

At the table with McCoolle sat his two brothers and his sister-in-law, Mrs. C. S. McCoolle and her mother, Mrs. Yoder, her sister, Miss Yoder, and Miss Gairbraith of California who is visiting in the city."

The spectators were disappointed at not seeing Mrs. H. E. McCoolle, who was expected to be in the court room, but she was not there and it is said that she will probably not appear."

THE PROSECUTION. The prosecution in brief claims in opening statement:

That the killing of McNier was as cold blooded an assassination as ever occurred.

That Mrs. McCoolle was working for McNier for money and that McCoolle probably knew it and shared.

That probably \$2,100 of McNier's money which has disappeared, went to Mrs. McCoolle.

That the only crime which can be charged against McCoolle is that of murder.

The defense in brief claims in opening statement:

That McCoolle bought medicine from McNier which contained ground glass and intended it for McNier's death.

That McNier was a rascal and a scoundrel of the blackest type and the cause of all trouble.

That McNier, through the clannishness of Maxwell, planned the ruin of Mrs. McCoolle.

That the law will show that McCoolle did the right thing when he took the life of McNier.

At any time during the trial. On account of her being the wife of the accused she cannot testify in the case."

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W. E. REDMON, State Attorney.

When he went home about 10:30 o'clock that night. That the defendant in this case was the man who did the shooting there will be no dispute.

Love Affair. "The facts leading up to the shooting grew out of a love affair between the wife of the defendant and McNier and the state will show evidence that the defendant knew of this love affair. About the middle of February the defendant and Will McCoolle, moving into the same house on North Church street, McNier renting the place from the owner and McCoolle renting three upstairs rooms. One room upstairs and all the down stairs was occupied by McNier and his wife."

"Within a week after they moved into the house, Mrs. McCoolle began to have love for McNier. McNier was about 32 years old and his wife about the same age and Mrs. McCoolle is about 23 years old."

McCoolle Away. "McCoolle was not at home all of the time. His business routine, so to say, was to go out of the house and come home each Saturday night and stay over Sunday. Mrs. McCoolle instead of staying in her own rooms was a great deal of the time in the McNier's part of the house and was telling McNier that he was a fine looking fellow and that they would make a fine looking couple."

"That if she wanted to get even Mrs. McNier wanted the McCoolle to move out but Mrs. McCoolle would not go. I cannot tell all that took place, but I can relate some of the principal facts which will be shown by evidence."

Private Talk. "The state's attorney also told of how on one occasion McNier stayed for one hour at the house with Mrs. McCoolle alone. An incident was also related about McNier and McCoolle residence in the house when Mrs. McCoolle and McNier appeared to be too friendly. Mr. Redmon also said that McCoolle was told by a traveling man that McNier was intimate with

the wife of another man who lived in the same house. Matters grew from bad to worse, the attorney said, and Mrs. McNier went to move out of the house. Mrs. McCoolle said she could not help it if McNier cared more for her than for his own wife."

"Mrs. McCoolle did everything in her power," continued Mr. Redmon, "to win the affections of McNier and I think the evidence will show that she was, to use a vulgar expression, pulling McNier's leg for money. I think further that McNier in the full knowledge of his husband's going on that there was a love affair going on and a hot one too. He was away a week at a time and he left her alone and then he thought things had gone far enough and he went and shot McNier."

"McCoolle and his wife had a talk with the others and pretended that he wanted to settle the matter. A talk was arranged and McCoolle told his wife that if she wanted McNier she could take him and he take her. Mrs. McNier wanted the families separated but McCoolle wanted everything dropped and let to allow things to go on as they had. Mrs. McNier said she would go to Chicago and stay with her mother until the McCoolle couple had left."

Moved Out. "The Friday night before the shooting McNoolle and his wife went to the hotel and the next day rented a room on Franklin street and stayed there Saturday and Sunday nights. The talk between McNier and McCoolle and his wife was renewed Monday. McCoolle said that if McNier ever spoke to his wife again or wrote her letters to her that he would kill McNier."

"McCoolle bought a revolver from a second hand man and did not register his name with the dealer. He spent the afternoon and evening with his wife and at night was at his brother's house and left shortly before 10 o'clock. McNier entered the store about 10 o'clock with \$45 and a revolver in his pocket and went home."

Shot Four Times. "McNier carried the key to the kitchen door. He opened the door and called his little dog, 'Tommy.' As he let the dog out the night air he leaned over to pat the dog and one shot four times. Each bullet struck McNier, one in the overcoat sleeve, one went through his hand, one went in his body and caused death and the fourth entered the clothes, but struck the floor. McNier ran to the door and the door was closed. McNier was taken to the hospital and an operation was performed and he died the next day."

Gave Himself Up. "Mr. Redmon told of the facts of McCoolle's surrendering himself to Amos Imboden at police headquarters and stating that he had killed McNier. He also told of conversation McCoolle had with the officers. The attorney also said that McNier to a minister before he died said that he had done wrong, that there was no criminal relation between him and Mrs. McCoolle and that he should not have been killed, but asked that the preacher to tell McCoolle he forgave him."

Mr. Redmon said that Mrs. McCoolle did not like to work and that she saw an easier way to make money."

Big Sum Missing. "She wanted to get money," said Mr. Redmon, "and she got it. She got it. Ten days before McNier died he drew from the banks \$2,100. We know what he told his wife he intended to do with this money but no trace of it can be found anywhere. He did not place it where he said he intended to place it. McCoolle was not only dragging McNier into a net, but I think the defendant knew all about what was going on."

"McNier was shot in a part of the house which was his own and where McCoolle had no business. McCoolle stood in a shadow and shot down McNier like a dog without warning or waiting."

Must Be Murder. "If it is shown that McCoolle shot McNier with malice or for revenge it can be nothing but murder. I confess I do not know just what relation existed between them, but it makes no difference for it was murder anyway. If it had been done in the heat of passion the law would make it manslaughter. But McCoolle deliberately bought a revolver, went to the house, laid there in wait alone and shot McNier in the dark in his own house. It was a cold blooded assassination as ever occurred in any community."

GROUND GLASS IN MEDICINE.

Attorney Leforgee Paints McNier as Scoundrel of Blackest Type.

Attorney C. C. Leforgee made the opening address for the defense and set forth the nature of the case which will be presented in behalf of McCoolle. He began his speech shortly after 8 o'clock and talked until about 4 p. m. Mr. Leforgee said:

"I agree with Mr. Redmon that too much care cannot be exercised in the trial of this case. Murder cases are important and this case is more important than any other case ever tried in Macon county. It involves life and which will have as much bearing on every family in the county as life itself."

"Since being in the case I have wondered very much as to what the theory of the prosecution in this case would be. We have heard the prosecuting attorney's statement and all that I can see in it is an apology for McNier and an attack on Mrs. McCoolle's wife, a little talk about the law and a request that you return a verdict finding McCoolle guilty of murder."

Never Do It. "I do not believe that you will ever find such a verdict in this case. It will be a verdict of acquittal. This defendant did the right thing in the eyes of God and in the eyes of the laws of this state when he shot McNier."

Mr. Leforgee referred to the argument on the law points which have been made in the case and said that it would be shown that there was no broader law than the law upon which McCoolle was standing before the jury. He finished his speech before the case was finished but before the case was finished he would be asked to find anything for McCoolle but would find that it would be the law and their pleasure to set him free and say that he was right and to go forth clear, having acted as a man in the defense of his home and the virtue of a woman."

Statements Untrue. "The attorney said that the statements made by the prosecution about Mrs. McCoolle buying medicine from McNier were totally untrue. Continuing he said:

"Ed McCoolle is not a great man. He is an ordinary person out of the ordinary walks of life. Born in Arkansas, he came to the north and at a place called Mahomet he met this girl and married her. He loved her and she loved him and they lived together for six or seven years and there was never any trouble between them. She was a good and true wife. Never was

a voice raised against Pyrie McCoolle until the trouble and she always abided by her husband until McNier came here and opened his drug store."

Came to Decatur. "In 1902 Ed McCoolle came to Decatur and in a few weeks brought his wife here. He stopped in McNier and Horrell's drug store to buy his cigars and became acquainted with McNier and they got to be close friends. It was suggested that they take a house together. They looked at a house in the west part of the city and it did not suit them, so they took the house on North Church street. They went to ball games together and were always together when McCoolle was in the city and McNier was a trusted friend. Never did a cloud of suspicion pass over the mind of McCoolle until April 12, 1903, and the defendant will tell you that when he relates his story at the proper time."

The First Step. Mr. Leforgee recited the incidents of the gathering at the Scribner house. He said McCoolle found his wife talking very earnestly with McNier and the conversation was of such a nature that his suspicions were aroused. He then observed little things which he had not noticed before. This was the first plume of the danger, the attorney said, and it cut deep and McCoolle felt it keenly.

Mr. Leforgee related other incidents touched upon by Mr. Redmon in his remarks and said that McNier made an advance upon Mrs. McCoolle but was repulsed. The attorney said that letters began to pass and were dropped over the transom of the door of Mrs. McCoolle's room.

Maxwell Figures. "Arrangements were then made," continued Mr. Leforgee, "with a clairvoyant named Maxwell, to tell the past, present and future of Mrs. McCoolle. McNier said he was a wonderful man and when Mrs. McCoolle went to him she was overcome by what the clairvoyant told her of her future. This great man told her that she would abandon her home and go to some body and soul to McNier. All this time letters were flying, and wait until you see the contents of those letters. Mrs. McCoolle all this time was believing McNier to be his best friend and loving his wife better than his own life."

Glass in Medicine. "It will be proved that McNier had \$2000 which he was to put out at interest for his wife and then carry away this money and seduced wife of her best friend. We will find all through the story plans for getting rid of Mrs. McNier."

"McCoolle was in the habit of buying a tonic at McNier's store. He was told by McNier that the price on the tonic was going up and that he had better buy some more at once. McCoolle went to the store and bought a bottle of the tonic. It had been laid aside and was marked for him. He took it home and then next morning it contained little particles of ground glass. He told his wife that some one must have been fooling with his medicine. McNier, who was on the lower floor, called upstairs and said: 'I would be glad to collect your husband's life insurance so soon as you tell me that time nothing had been said and there was anything the matter with the medicine.'"

Real Devil. "We will show before we get through that McNier was a real devil who tangled the lives of two persons and ruined both and as a result lost his own."

Mr. Leforgee went on to tell at length of two occasions when McNier stayed until 10 o'clock and took her to the home of his friend instead of to her own home. He also told of Maxwell, the clairvoyant, warned Mrs. McCoolle to keep away from her husband. The attorney said that Mrs. McCoolle had been told by McNier to come home a day and then she had announced and went home the next day. When McCoolle returned home the next day Mrs. McNier said the women of the neighborhood were talking about her. McNier little said that some one was trying to get her out of the house and she was to be quiet. The attorney said of the different conversations the two couples had regarding their family troubles."

COMMENCEMENT

Exercises at the Opera House Friday Morning Attended by Large Audience.

ALL GLORY WAS THE GRADUATES

No Other Feature on the Program to Divide the Honors.

The thirty-sixth annual commencement exercises of the Decatur high school were held Friday morning at the Grand opera house and nothing of a similar nature in the history of the school has proved so successful or enjoyable. There was not a hitch anywhere. The decorations as told about in the Herald were pretty and in excellent taste and the temperature was such as to give the audience the greatest comfort. All the available space in the opera house was taken before the exercises began and there was excellent order and close attention to the program throughout. The program was as follows:

Invocation—Rev. W. J. Davidson.
Class Chorus: (a) "Who is Sylvia?" Schubert; (b) "The Morning Ramble," vocal galop (Vezale).
Salutatory—Bonnie Blackburn.
Oration—"The Olympian Games," Harry Bowers Crea.
Violin Solo, "Souvenir de Posen," Wieniawski, Samuela Young.
Valedictory, John Evans.
Awarding of diplomas.
Awarding of scholarship to John Byrne.
Benediction—Rev. William Brandon.

The class of seventy-one graduates formed a pretty picture on the stage. Nearly all of the girls were in white. At the conclusion of the exercises the boys gathered in the center of the stage and gave their class yell. Those who had parts in the program acquitted themselves very creditably and their efforts were greeted with liberal applause. The glory of the day being entirely to the graduates. There were no other special features on the program. Superintendent Gustman announced the awarding of the scholarship to John Byrne and afterwards distributed the diplomas, merely handing them around without making any comment. The entire exercises consumed less than two hours. The essays are given in full.

SALUTATORY.

(Bonnie Blackburn.)

As another commencement is observed, as another class goes out into the world, our minds are impressed by the school where the last four years have been spent and we realize its importance in the life of our city. The high school occupies a position midway between the grammar school and the university; it is the bridge which joins and yet separates the two. In the grammar school one receives only the bare rudiments of knowledge, the most elementary training for life. On the other hand, the college course is future of special technical training. It is in the high school one finds the ideal medium. The course is scientific, classical, and practical, and has for its object the making of true men and women.

It has been called the "people's college" and the term is appropriate and expressive. It is the people's because it is supported by them and for them. Every citizen of Decatur feels a personal interest in the school and its welfare. It is the most democratic of institutions. Its doors are open to every one rich or poor, old or young, of our young people can afford either the time nor the expense of a course at college and if it were not for the high school their education would not extend beyond the limits of the mere rudiments of learning. The Decatur high school is especially democratic. Here it is "not who we are, but what we are." The high school is collective in character; it is here that we get our first insight into higher learning. In fact, it is said that the high school courses of study are as complete and thorough as were those of Yale and Harvard fifty years ago. At the present time, our curriculum is more advanced than that of many small colleges. Since it is free and open to all, it is from the people and for the people, and since it has so many of the qualities of a college, we may justly refer to it as the "people's college."

The high school gives us more than mere learning; it gives life. As we look back over the past four years, a distinguishing feature seems to be the real life we have lived here. As classmates, we have come to know each other better, and have been bound closer together than would be possible at any larger school or university. And we have gained far more independence and self-reliance than could the student at a small private school. It is between the ages of 14 and 18 that character is formed and we have formed our characters under the careful guidance of the faculty of the high school. They have inspired us with lofty ideals and true conceptions of life. Intercourse with our fellow-students has taught us valuable lessons of courtesy and self-restraint. The high school life as a whole has given us habits of action and thought that will serve as a mental and moral stay throughout life. It is here that we have first come into a consciousness of ourselves. We have learned to do things. We have learned to think and reason for ourselves. And we have learned that there is a great, busy world around us and that soon we will be called upon to take an active part in it.

It is for this work in the world that we have been preparing ourselves all these years. The object of all true education is to teach us to live and to work. The world has no place for the man or woman who can do nothing. Nature made no one without giving him some special talent or ability. It is the duty of education to develop this talent in the way in which it can be most for the man and good. This education is obtained in other places besides the school of books. It is only begun there. The pleasures we have enjoyed in school will enable us to appreciate the joys we shall find in the world. The difficulties we have met and overcome have strengthened and prepared us for those we shall meet in life.

This commencement offers another proof of the interest the people of Decatur feel in the high school. We ap-

preciate your kindness and realize that it is to you that we owe our educational advantages. We express to you our deepest gratitude; and in the name of the class of 1903, I have the honor and pleasure of welcoming you to our commencement exercises.

JOHN HAY, DIPLOMAT.

(Florence Scott.)

Since the foundation of our government, the United States has been recognized as a world power. At the close of the war of 1812, the United States had to deal with skilled English diplomats, but the treaty which was finally drawn up, gave England no advantage whatever. At this time, too, a permanent boundary line between the United States and Canada was established. While there were discussions later regarding the north-east and the northwest boundaries, the line settled upon at the close of this war was never questioned. William H. Seward managed the Trent affair in such a way as to avoid a war with England. Seward also negotiated the purchase of Alaska, which, with the Louisiana territory purchased under Jefferson, has been of the utmost importance to the United States.

Though our representatives have won when contesting with the diplomats of other countries, they themselves have not been trained diplomats. Often their success has been due more to fortunate combinations of circumstances than to any skill on the part of the Americans. Their diplomacy has often been called "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy owing to its rough and ready qualities. These men served their country well and accomplished much, but they are not just the kind of men we need today. The United States is a world power now and she needs in the state department men who are as skilled, as well-trained, and as cultivated as the finest diplomats of Europe. Such a man is John Hay. He has done the right things at the right time, and his wisdom and skill as well as his recognition of the importance of the United States in the world, have been of the utmost importance to the United States.

When Mr. Hay was recalled to America as secretary of state, he had been ambassador to England for nearly two years. He had made a most favorable impression upon the critical court of St. James, having performed his duties not only well but gracefully—a thing of importance in a country whose executive agents are always as well-bred and courteous as they are skilled. He had brought about a very kindly feeling between England and America, undoubtedly accomplishing more in this regard than any other American envoy had done. He entered upon his duties as secretary of state with a mission of peace. A treaty of peace had to be drawn up with Spain for the war was over; closely following this came the Boxer outbreak in China and the many clashes with the powers at its close.

For the settlement of the indemnity, Mr. Hay proposed a plan radically different from that of any of the European nations. Instead of letting each country submit its claims to the United States, he proposed that the United States should make the United States agree to their plan, they offered her some territory also. But Secretary Hay refused to take part in any such distribution, and alone of all the representatives of the powers did not wish to ruin China. When her message was regarded, the United States withdrew her offer to emphasize the stand she had taken. For the settlement of the indemnity, Mr. Hay proposed a plan radically different from that of any of the European nations. Instead of letting each country submit its claims to the United States, he proposed that the United States should make the United States agree to their plan, they offered her some territory also. But Secretary Hay refused to take part in any such distribution, and alone of all the representatives of the powers did not wish to ruin China. When her message was regarded, the United States withdrew her offer to emphasize the stand she had taken.

For the settlement of the indemnity, Mr. Hay proposed a plan radically different from that of any of the European nations. Instead of letting each country submit its claims to the United States, he proposed that the United States should make the United States agree to their plan, they offered her some territory also. But Secretary Hay refused to take part in any such distribution, and alone of all the representatives of the powers did not wish to ruin China. When her message was regarded, the United States withdrew her offer to emphasize the stand she had taken.

A more recent exhibition of Mr. Hay's diplomacy is seen in the drawing up of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to supersede the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, concerning the right of England and America in a canal to be constructed either in Nicaragua or in the Isthmus of Panama. The old treaty was outgrown. It devolved upon the two nations to form a new agreement. Mr. Hay was peculiarly fitted for this task by his knowledge of English ways, by his popularity in both countries and by his perfect frankness in diplomatic transactions. The treaty has been ratified by the government and it stands only simply gives the United States the right to build a canal, which shall be neutral when completed.

A new meaning has been given to the Monroe doctrine by Mr. Hay's action in the recent dispute in Venezuela. He has held that no European country can take issue upon any question which might result in her securing American territory. England and Germany were not openly trying to seize any Venezuelan territory, they were only demanding indemnity and attempting to secure it by force. But they threatened to take possession of some land if they did not get the money; so Sec. Hay diplomatically used the Monroe doctrine in keeping them at a safe distance. His temporary settlement of the Ashkan boundary dispute, of his lesser successes, of which there are many,—but we are more interested in the far-reaching effects of his international policy.

Mr. Hay's success rests in great measure upon his character. It is true he has had the best of training having been in the service of the government more or less ever since he was assistant private secretary to Lincoln. Secretary Hay in public as well as in private life, is eminently fair and just. In his official capacity he has never done anything that he would not have done in an ordinary business transaction. He has never considered it a brilliant piece of diplomacy to drive a hard bargain or to avail himself of the necessity of his opponent. Instead, in all his dealings with foreign nations he has shown himself generous to the uttermost. He has never concluded that the achievement of the present secretary of state yield to no predecessor in brilliancy or worth.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

(Clarence L.)

For many years there has been a tendency among the powers of the world toward settling international difficulties by peaceful means. As the result of the development of humanitarian spirit the taking of human life is no longer regarded as of little moment and the horrors of war are more seriously considered.

The most significant movement to-

ward the maintenance of peace was inaugurated by Nicholas II, czar of Russia, who in 1898 sent an invitation to each representative at the court of St. Petersburg, proposing the holding of a conference to discuss the means of securing lasting peace to the world and of putting a stop to the development of armaments.

Every nation accepted the invitation and The Hague was chosen as the meeting place. In May, 1898, representatives from the nations assembled at the palace of the Dutch royal family, and the work of the conference began. The work was first divided among three committees. To the first was referred the limitation of armaments. This committee was of much importance, for, although to the third committee was given the task of alleviating the horrors of war, to this was given the equally grand task of alleviating the horrors of peace. To the second were referred the principles of the Geneva convention regarding maritime warfare. To the third committee were referred all propositions concerning good offices, mediation, international commissions of inquiry and arbitration. The third committee was the most important because the work of the first and second was merely technical, and might have been accomplished by any meeting of experts such as the Geneva convention, while the work of the third was diplomatic in character, touching directly the sovereignty of states.

The first work of this committee was to choose a committee of examination to which all propositions were first referred. The most important feature of the conference was made at the meeting of the committee. The declaration concerning the Monroe doctrine is of most interest to Americans. It was to the effect that nothing contained in the convention for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration should make it the duty of the United States to trade in or become entangled with European political questions or to relinquish the traditional attitude of our nation toward purely American questions. This declaration meant much to Americans, for never until that day had the Monroe doctrine been officially presented to the representatives of all the great powers.

Much attention was given by the third committee to the plans for international commissions of inquiry. The functions of these commissions were limited to the ascertainment of facts and it was through that these might be giving time for passions to subside and by substituting truths for rumors, proven useful in settling international disputes.

But the most important subject considered by the third committee was the plan for a permanent court of arbitration. Russia, America, and Great Britain submitted plans. The plan submitted by Lord Pauncefote was accepted as a basis and the most important features of the American and Russian plans incorporated in the final report of the committee.

The court of arbitration was to be formed by each signatory power choosing as arbitrators not more than four persons of recognized competence in questions of international law and of the highest moral reputation. The court was to have jurisdiction in all cases of arbitration unless there should be an agreement between the parties, for the establishment of a special tribunal. If a special tribunal was desired, it should be formed by each party appointing two arbitrators and these should together choose an umpire. If a sovereign or head of state was chosen he was to determine all arbitral procedure.

For some time it appeared that The Hague tribunal, thus established, was to be ignored; but when the complications regarding the preferential treatment of Germany, Italy, and Great Britain were brought before President Roosevelt for settlement, he drew the attention of the world to the fact that there was a place for the settlement of such disputes and referred the matter to The Hague tribunal. The wisdom of this step is acknowledged by all. America may well be proud of the fact that she has taken the first step toward the realization of the ideal of peace.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

(Harry Bowers Crea.)

In southwestern Greece near the sea coast lies a beautiful and fertile valley in which was the ancient city of Olympia. The many different tribes that had settled in this valley soon instituted among themselves, chiefly as a means of settling their disputes, the athletic sports. These people did not suspect that their festival was to occupy a prominent place in Greek history. But when this festival was revived in the year 776 B. C. and called Olympian games, all Greece looked upon it as the greatest of national celebrations, not only in attractiveness but also in actual benefit.

The many thousands who flocked to Olympia every five years to witness these games were composed of all classes of people, all laboring men coming of foot with his javelin companions, the rich man with his chariots and servants. The thoughts and conversation of all classes centered on one subject—the Olympian games. On reaching the city the wealthy were entertained as public guests and the poorer as in an ordinary business transaction. There was never considered it a brilliant piece of diplomacy to drive a hard bargain or to avail himself of the necessity of his opponent. Instead, in all his dealings with foreign nations he has shown himself generous to the uttermost. He has never concluded that the achievement of the present secretary of state yield to no predecessor in brilliancy or worth.

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tators were watching with the greatest enthusiasm the contests in which were the best representatives physically of the Greek race. The events contested for were in running, wrestling, throwing the discus and spear, and boxing. The winner of each event received a wreath of olive leaves and a prize to him than gold; for to his community to himself it meant honor everlasting.

Perhaps it is difficult to understand the interest that these games aroused in the people. But imagine yourself witnessing the greatest national event of the time, and seeing the heroes of the contestants, their marvelous agility, their admirable poses, their daring their rivalry, their invincible courage, and, greatest of all, their unceasing efforts for victory. The spectacle will have yet greater interest if you consider the far-reaching effects of these games, not only on Greek life itself but on the life of the world.

The games had much to do toward improving the morals of the people. The fact that both contestants and judges had to prove that they were stainless in moral character had a great influence in this direction, as they were looked up to with the greatest respect and reverence. Especially was this good influence felt among the boys, for their greatest ambition was to become competitors in the games, and in order to be competitors they knew that their lives must be perfected morally.

These games promoted peaceful relations not only among the many Greek states but also with other countries. A truce, considered sacred by the Greeks, was established. It commanded cessation of hostilities and gave safe conduct to all who visited the games, even if they were enemies of the Greeks. This is the first instance of effective international law, and thus the terms of this strong feeling for international law and arbitration, which the nations of today possess, originated in the Olympian games.

While the games promoted a feeling of tranquility in Greece they also prepared the Greeks for any war that might occur. Young men, and older men, made such great efforts to improve themselves physically for these games that it was readily seen that the Greek race as a whole was receiving the benefit of this improvement. In fact, about the year 250 B. C. when the games had reached their highest perfection, the Greek race was the best and nearly perfect in the world. The games in developing the body established the desire to reproduce, principally in marble but also in paintings, the forms of the most perfect physical specimens. So noted are the statues and paintings of that time that they have been copied from the originals and are still in art schools and colleges. Greek art reflects the perfection of the body, and it also reveals complete control of the body by the mind. The Greeks did their most to produce harmoniously a body with a sound mind; for it was only by such a symmetrical development that a man could be truly great.

In conclusion, when we come to consider the qualities of a nation which was so strenuously given up to games and national sports, and at the same time produced such wonderful results in the higher and nobler attainments of the mind, it is not reasonable to believe that the training of the physical man has had a wonderful effect upon the quality and power of mind? In this and every other civilized nation, with education there has come a realizing sense of the importance of the fuller and better development of the growing mind.

At the present time we are having a second revival of the games, but this revival will be purely international in character. These modern games were held in Athens in the year 1896, and in all likelihood they will be held next year in St. Louis. This modern revival will surely be a potent factor in securing universal peace. Wars break out because nations misunderstand each other. We shall not have peace until the differences which now separate the different races shall have been outlived. To attain this and what better means have we than to bring the youth of all countries together every four years for amicable trials of muscular strength and agility? Let us most warmly welcome the revival of international sports under the name of those trials of skill and power that inspired the Greek people with their passionate love of perfection—a perfection revealed in their harmonious development of body and mind, and in the immortal beauty of their art.

VALEDICTORY.

(John Evans.)

Today seventy-one young persons look with joy upon the achievement of the first important aim of their lives. We must soon take the final leave of associations we have so long enjoyed together. We must meet the stern realities of the world. In the new life we are about to enter, our own individual character and integrity will determine the true qualities of our success. As we enter upon this new, yet more uncertain life, it is all-important that we should realize the true worth of character. Not who we are, but what we are, is to determine our future.

The last century in particular has witnessed an almost complete change in the social order of the world. The old order of caste is passing away and the broader idea of the social equality of man is taking its place. Aristocracy and nobility of birth no longer give a man a particular station in life. But this spirit of democracy is yet new; only a few decades have passed since the greater part of humankind was held down because of a low social position. Then only genius could rise above the limitations of birth and determine the true qualities of our success. As we enter upon this new, yet more uncertain life, it is all-important that we should realize the true worth of character. Not who we are, but what we are, is to determine our future.

But this system of aristocracy gave way to democratic ideas; for, as Victor Hugo said, "An invasion of ideas cannot be resisted." The teachings of personal liberty and social equality have been the world. By this democratic spirit, America has been settled by the best of all lands, and the western hemisphere stands as the representative of those ideas. Here all are placed upon an equality, and all have like opportunities. The word "America" itself truly means opportunity; not who we are, but what we are, is to determine our future.

The age of democracy in its full meaning is coming upon the world. Crowns and titles are becoming but empty honors, and kings and emperors are becoming the common people. To those of true character, the future in the mine is now to be as much respected as the magnate of railroads. John Mitchell stands as a product and a representative of this new social order. This untitled man born of humble parents, in an Illinois mining town, and himself a miner, stands today as the only great and capable leader of the laboring classes of America. By his own personality he controls the most varied and turbulent Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



John Mitchell, leader of the laboring classes of America.

class of American society. His word is more respected than that of kings, the welfare of a nation is within his power. Yet but a few years ago the name of Mitchell was unknown what he is, makes him a leading man of our times. Such characters are the products of democracy. When a man has a purpose in his own character will, in this age of the world, determine the degree of his success.

In the first effort of our lives we have won success. We go into the world with the best education that the public schools can give us. Then as we are here gathered together for the last time, let us give our sincere thanks to the Board of Education, the chosen representatives of a generous public. They have given us their time and consideration and have ever had our welfare at heart. Today we may not realize the advantages afforded us, but when the realities of life give us a wider understanding, we shall remember them with a deeper and broader gratitude. But to our teachers we owe the greater debt; for four of the best years of our lives they have worked with us and taught us the true and noble ideas of life. They are to us more than instructors; they are friends taking a true interest in our welfare. Many of us must say that whatever we amount to in life will be largely due to their efforts to teach us the true worth of character. But they will understand us no better by what we say here for they know us by our work and association with them. Now another life is before us, and we realize that the greatest reward they would have from the class of '03, is that we should live to the standard they have set before us, and that we should succeed in our endeavors by true worth of character.

Crammings, this is truly our commencement. Our career together has ended, and we must separate. Hence forth our individual efforts must win. For four years we have been associated in a common endeavor, and in those years associations and friendship have been formed that time cannot efface. Though this is a glad day in our lives, old associations return to us, and we feel a tinge of regret that the end of our school days has been so soon. Yet we must say farewell to the future and call and its duty. We can not know what the future has in store for us, yet we believe that life will be largely what we make it. Let us be true to one purpose, and succeed by true worth. There is something for us to do in the world, and when we are worth something to the world, our worth will be recognized. We have wide opportunities before us; let us take our place in the activities of the world, full of hope and courage. Not who we are, but what we are, is our motto. Let us exemplify its teachings in our lives, devoted to the largest measure of usefulness and happiness for the world.

THE DOCTOR'S SAMPLE.

How His Wife Used It.

The wife of a physician of Casey, N. C., had an experience that shows how valuable a thing it is to have some one handy who knows the way out of coffee ills. Her husband, the physician, knew that the way to satisfy the craving for coffee and cure the coffee troubles, both at the same time, was to prescribe Postum Cereal Food Coffee. "I was so bad off from drinking coffee," wrote the wife, "that everything I eat hurt me."

"My stomach was so bad that I would spit up my food as soon as I would get down eating but I kept on drinking coffee and getting worse off. When I first got sick I weighed 176 pounds and finally got down to 119 pounds. My husband, who is a physician, sent for a sample of Postum and I commenced to drink it. I found that when it is made right it is good and I improved so much on the sample that I got more from my grocer. I improved so much that my brother's family all quit coffee and went to drinking Postum."

Everywhere I went my neighbors want to know what I had done to get my health and flesh back and lots of them have quit coffee and gone to using Postum.

"I am proud of the fact that I have been the means of helping many poor coffee fiends back to health."

"My husband always recommends it in his practice when he finds his patients are coffee drinkers. I was a sick woman when I was drinking coffee but now I am well and it is all due to having quit coffee and steadily used Postum instead."

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THE HERALD--ALL THE NEWS

DECATUR HERALD.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Alderman Second Ward,
B. W. Dillehunt.

Springfield is to be a Three-Eye league town after all.

No democratic organ has yet suggested that the floods are the result of the Dingley tariff.

Gen. Winfield Scott was born June 13, 1786. He was a participant in four wars, war of 1812, Black Hawk, Mexican and Civil war.

The state whose republican convention has not endorsed Roosevelt for 1904 has a look of disappointment and a feeling of loneliness.

This is the anniversary of the birth of Fitz John Porter. He was a soldier in the Mexican and Civil wars. His discharge after court-martial created great controversy in army circles.

It is now Dr. Cannon. Still his friends will consider him plain "Uncle Joe." Joseph G. Cannon, LL. D., will look well, but not half so important as Speaker Cannon as it will be as soon as congress meets.

The clever Washington correspondents of the great daily newspapers are busy making up Dr. Joe Cannon's committees. It would be just like Uncle Joe to mull up the arrangement more or less.

Suppose Judge Parker of New York should be nominated how will the democratic carpenters manage to construct a platform on which the New York jurist can stand and yet leave room for both Bryan and Cleveland and their factions?

Illinois has a new governor, W. A. Northcott. Next week when Northcott goes to Indianapolis to attend the Modern Woodman meeting there will be another new one. In the absence of the governor and lieutenant governor the president pro tem of the senate becomes acting governor.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the republican party will not be afflicted with Quay as chairman of the national committee. His methods may do for the Quaker state, but not for the whole country. Senator Hanna is good enough. Why not keep him as campaign general?

Pine Bluff, Ark., was not destroyed by cyclone as the crazy old negro woman predicted. The large superstitious crowd that believed her and fled are sneaking back one by one ashamed to look their neighbors in the face. When will people learn that weather prophets are all alike frauds?

Attorney General Hamlin assures the people of Illinois who have been disgraced by the Belleville outrage that prosecutions will follow. He believes that convictions will result. Mr. Hamlin could do much to remove the stain on the good name of this fair state by seeing that the laws are enforced at Belleville.

As a bluffer Gov. Bailey of Kansas is it. All that talk about finding him a wife was futile. He had her engaged even then. Those self-sacrificing women who offered themselves as victims look and no doubt feel pretty cheap. Bailey is now married to a widow named Weede, to whom he has been betrothed for two years. The refusal of that Decatur girl years ago made him hesitate before again pressing his suit.

The judicial election in Chicago is a pretty expensive luxury to the candidates. Each republican candidate for circuit judge was assessed \$2,000, each democratic candidate \$2,500; sums altogether unreasonable for proper campaign purposes. When an honest man can not run for judge without paying \$3,000 to an impotent committee there is something wrong with the system, even though no hint of bribery or corrupt use of money can be established.

The East St. Louis Spectator says that Congressman Caldwell is to be

the democratic nominee for governor and that Northcott is actively at work to secure the republican nomination for the same office. Northcott is a shrewd politician as is shown by his victory in the Woodman fight. He had everybody against him in his plan of reorganizing that order, but before he finished everybody was for him. Attorney General Hamlin is also out. Caldwell is a foeman worthy of their steel. He has been extraordinarily successful in business as well as politics and he holds the Springfield district in the hollow of his hand, but the next candidate on the republican side will have the benefit of Roosevelt's popularity and this will be no small factor in the fight.

PROGRESSIVE MEXICO.

Under the wise and careful leadership of President Diaz Mexico is now one of the most orderly and progressive of nations. Another step by which that country will more closely align itself with enlightened nations is foreshadowed in the plans of Mr. Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, for the establishment of the gold standard. These plans we are told are now nearing realization. We may shortly expect that Mexico will formally adopt the monetary basis of the great nations and thus cease to be identified with China, Bryan and the middle ages.

FACTS ABOUT SERBIA.

The Country Whose Rulers Were Assassinated Has Unhappy History. The eyes of the world are now fastened on the little country of Serbia, where the military uprising Thursday resulted in the murder of the king, queen and ministers. Serbia is a kingdom about which little is known to the average reader. It is located in southern Europe in the Balkan peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the Austro-Hungarian empire, from which it is separated by the Danube and Danube rivers, on the east by Romania, from which it is separated by the Danube and Bulgaria; on the south by Bulgaria and Albania and on the west by Albania and Bosnia. Its area is 19,000 square miles, which is about a third as large as Illinois. It is divided by the Morava river into two equal parts. It is dominated on the south by the Koranik mountains, which are 7,000 feet high. Little attention is paid to education and the country and people presents a striking contrast to the progress made by Bulgaria and Roumania.

Serbia is an hereditary monarchy. The national assembly, or skupstina, consists of 134 members and meets annually. Its population is 2,251,084, mostly Servians. It is obligatory on the part of every able-bodied male Servian to spend one year in active service in the army, nine years as a reserve, ten years in the first division and ten years in the second division of the national militia. She claims ability to put into the field 5,700 officers, 250,000 men with 45,000 horses and 402 cannon.

The Servians are a branch of the Slavonic family. In the early part of the nineteenth century the peasant Kara George, aided by Russia, expelled the Ottoman's who were in control, and ruled from 1804 to 1812. Again the Ottomans overran the country when the valiant hero, Milosh Obrenovitch, who had assassinated Kara George, headed a desperate resistance during fifteen years. Supported by Russian diplomacy, he forced the port to recognize him as the hereditary prince of Serbia. In 1859 a constitution was framed, according to which the government appointed one-third of the skupstina, while the electorate of the other two-thirds was greatly restricted. In 1876 Serbia declared war upon the Ottomans, and was saved from destruction only by the interference of Russia. The congress of Berlin in 1876 recognized the independence of the principality and increased its territory on the south at the expense of the Ottoman empire. Serbia declared a kingdom March 6, 1882. In 1885 King Milan made an unjustifiable attack on Bulgaria, but was ignominiously defeated and his kingdom remained intact only through the intervention of Austria-Hungary. In 1889 a more liberal constitution was granted, all tax paying citizens becoming electors, by whose votes the entire skupstina was elected. The Servians are a brave and generous people, and the unfortunate history since 1888 is largely due to the influence of their incapable and pusillanimous ruler Milan I. who on March 8, 1889, abdicated in favor of his son, Alexander I. The latter in 1894 by a coup d'etat, abolished the new constitution and established that of 1889.

YATES' CAMPAIGN.

His Managers Will Open It In Chicago Next Week.

Chicago, June 12.—The talk of "harmony with Gov. Yates left out" has so disturbed State Chairman Rowe and C. M. Timney that they will open the governor's campaign next week. Mr. Timney said he would return to Chicago next week and take charge of the work at republican state headquarters, of which he has been appointed secretary at arms and bookkeeper. While he is in Chicago working for Yates some undoubtedly will keep the press bureau running at Springfield.

Mention Foreman as Candidate.
South side friends of President Henry G. Foreman of the county board are putting him forward as a candidate for governor. His county records they say will be strong argument in his behalf. Mr. Foreman said he had not considered the matter.

Democrats Name Chairman.
While the democratic ward clubs do not hold their annual meetings until Saturday night, the chairman and secretary of the meetings were announced yesterday by Chairman Henry and Secretary Labitt of the county committee. That they have the authority is denied by some democratic politicians, for the ward committeemen are supposed to preside at the annual club elections. Where those committeemen are friendly to Mayor Harrison they have been selected, except in one or two instances. Where they are not, Harrison men have been named to act.

Driven to Desperation.
Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in burns, cuts, wounds, ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salva. It's the best on earth. 25 cents at John E. King, Chas. F. Shilling and N. L. Krone's drug stores.

A WAITING GAME

No New Dnager From the Flood—Railroad Managements Must Wait Till Waters Subside.

THE CENTRAL'S NEW SCHEDULE

Gossip About the Wabash Extensions in the East—Local News.

The expected news that the "back" water was falling rapidly, so anxiously awaited by the officials of the middle division of the Wabash, did not come yesterday. The water in the river was reported to be falling, but the water behind the levees, and that is what covers the railroad tracks, was scarcely at all abated.

At Hannibal the word was that the water was falling rapidly and all trouble there except to strengthen the water soaked embankments is at an end—that is trains may move that way with no interruption more than a slow order.

Yesterday two St. Louis passenger trains which could not make connections with the boat at Alton were sent to St. Louis by way of Hannibal and Moberly. In some cases the passengers of these trains, if going by the way of Alton, would have been compelled to get out of sleeping car berths at an unseemly hour and then not make connections, so they took the long route.

One of those trains had four car loads of express for St. Louis. Each of these cars were loaded to the limit. Tons of mail are coming by way of Decatur for St. Louis and west. The postal service is of course aware of the arrangements that the Wabash has for getting through and the mail is routed the quickest way. That is a quiet compliment to the Banner Route by the government officials who show no favors. Tons of mail, left under ordinary circumstances go to St. Louis by other railroads. It is at some point east diverted to the Wabash to get to St. Louis either by way of Hannibal or by way of Alton via the boat. At any rate the extra mail is coming this way by the car load.

While the water behind the levees has not yet receded to any noticeable extent, the Wabash officials are confident that the worst of the flood is at an end and recognize the fact that there is now nothing for them to do but wait patiently for the time when the trackmen can get into what is now the flooded district and repair the damage.

New Card.
The Illinois Central will have a new time card Sunday and there will be some important changes which are not yet announced in detail.

Train 120 due here from the south at 2:55 p. m., and discontinued several weeks ago, is to be restored to the service. Train 106 which is due here from the south at 9:55 p. m. will hereafter stop for the night at Decatur instead of going on to Clinton as under the present schedule.

On the main line there are also important changes. The Daylight Specials will be put on the summer schedules. Train 19 out of Chicago for St. Louis will leave Chicago about two hours earlier in the morning and train 20 into Chicago will arrive there an hour later in order to make closer connections with the Pier 2. Marquette train for the north to accommodate the summer tourist travel.

There will be some changes on the Peoria division but the cards have not yet been received here. The afternoon train from the south will arrive here a few moments later than at present and the afternoon train south will probably be an hour earlier.

Wabash Extension Gossip.
A statement is made, on authority, which puts an entirely new phase on some of the gossip that has been doing around in railroad circles the last few days, and the opinion prevails in inter-railroad financial circles that the Goulds have got unintentionally into a water that is too deep for them. It is stated that they did not intend at the outset to force such a tremendous system upon the railroad world as has since developed, but having started could not well back out, and the logical development of the idea upon which they started carried them farther than they intended to go. The fear that the Goulds were going to succeed in this effort has aroused the financiers interested in the important roads of the country, and if the Goulds succeed in getting any assistance or in getting into the East it will be because the stocks have been depressed by the dread rather than the fact that Mr. Gould has won the favor and the cooperation of the Rockefeller. The true situation seems to be that the Rockefeller interest has joined its tremendous power to that of Morgan and his clique, thus cementing the power of the Eastern contingent and securing that territory for all time to come. Taking this view of matters, the Gould situation is rather forlorn.

The Pay Car.

There is no official announcement of the Wabash pay car, but that is expected today to the effect that the car will arrive here on time, paying Tuesday, June 16, coming via Hannibal. Communication that way is now open and there is apparently no reason for a delay in the coming of the glad car.

Hunting Freight.

A. M. Stroble, yardmaster of the Wabash at East St. Louis, was in Decatur yesterday with his chief clerk looking over the freight stored here to determine to what points it could be moved. When the flood came one hundred or more cars just loaded were run out of St. Louis to points north. Bills for these cars had not then been made out. Later all of the records were hastily moved from the East St. Louis office and of course several days had elapsed before the clerks could get in working shape and have their records in form so that they could trace the loaded unladen cars. Yardmaster Stroble found nearly one hundred cars here that were destined for St. Louis and points west. These cars were at once made into trains and sent to St. Louis via Hannibal and Moberly. When that work had been completed here he and his clerk went to Tilton to see what they could find at that place. There he hit on the idea of the yardmaster and his clerk pursuing all of those cars which were sent out in such a hurry. Of course they have the records and will straighten the tangle, but it is a big job.

Show Train on Fire.
Tuesday night while the Wabash was hauling the Forepaugh train from Sullivan to Streator one of the wagon loads of tents took fire and the trainmen had a hard fight to extinguish the flames. The cause of the fire is a mystery because it started deep in

Special Price To-Day

Closing Out Many Lines of Seasonable Goods. Some Small Lots to Go Very Cheap.

FINE LACES TODAY.

A surplus of choice Lace. Point Venice Lace, 12½c; reduced from 20c and 25c.

One lot of fine Lace, 25c; worth up to 60c a yard.

Fine black Laces, 15c, 20c, 25c; worth double.

Gainsborough white Back Combs, trimmed with pearl and oxidized ornaments, 38c; reduced from 60c.

Black ebonyid Bead Necklaces, 39c; reduced from 75c.

Pearl Shirt Waist Sets, 25c each. Metal Waist Sets, 15c

LACE ROBES.

At a big reduction.

\$15.00 each for Lace Robes, reduced from \$25.

\$25.00 each for Lace Robes, reduced from \$40.

Just about one dozen to close, nearly all black.

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS CROWDED OUT

Every few days we go over the stock and any Hat that looks the least droopy or shopworn, is let out. Sometimes its a \$5 Hat for \$2.50.

Today it is \$2.50 and \$3 Hats for \$1.50.

A few at \$1 each.

Girls' Hats at 50c; worth \$1.

WOOLEN SWEATERS.

A new lot just received, \$3.95 and \$4.50.

FANCY PARASOLS.

Manufacturers are getting alarmed and are unloading their surplus stock. We got from one good maker 50 sample Parasols, half price.

\$1.50 each for Parasols, worth \$3.00.

\$2.50 each for Parasols, worth \$5.00.

\$3.50 each for an all silk 26 inch black Umbrella, worth \$5.00.

a wagon load of tents and netting. After getting the fire partially under control during a stop at Woodland, a run was made for Gibson and the burning wagon was stopped at the water tank and deluged. The trainmen say that spontaneous combustion is the only excuse they could give for the blaze.

The United States court of appeals has refused a rehearing in the case of the Western Union vs. the Pennsylvania and the order that the railroad company had the right to cut down the telegraph pole stands. Now the case will go to the supreme court.

Brakeman C. H. Bullard of the Wabash has reported for service after a leave of absence of several days.

Conductor Fred Vincent has been assigned to the Wabash work train on the 7th district and Conductor J. W. Keyes who has been on that train will go back to the chain gang.

Conductor Archie Shultz is in St. Louis looking at the water.

Conductor F. W. Kimberlin of the Chicago division of the Wabash is taking a vacation.

Brakeman W. Bridewell of the Wabash has been granted a leave of absence.

Engineer Charles Fairbanks of the Wabash has reported for service after a vacation of two weeks.

Walter Bomick, one of the oldest firemen on the middle division of the Wabash and who has been on the yard engines has been assigned to service on the road.

Engineer M. E. Davis of the passenger service of the Wabash is off of the road for a rest of a few days.

O. C. Wasson is handling one of the Wabash yard engines.

Pitman Ben Steadman of the Wabash is taking a vacation.

Robert H. Pletcher, one of the Wabash coach shops will today go to the hospital at Springfield and has his eyes treated.

A Short Market.
The grocers complained last night that there would be a short market today because the shipment from the south had been cut out by the high water. Yesterday two commission firms spent several dollars each telegraphing to various centers, asking for consignments, but could not get anything that they wanted.

Out Again.
Fred Mann of Chicago is able to be out after being confined in St. Mary's hospital for three weeks. He was there to submit to a surgical operation and now needs only a little quiet to work a complete recovery.

Startling Evidence.
Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Centerville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all lung and throat troubles, consumption, pneumonia and grip. Guaranteed at drug store of John E. King, Chas. F. Shilling and N. L. Krone. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50c and \$1.00.

Subscribe for The Herald.

An unsolicited testimonial from a graduate nurse in the city of Springfield

I wish to say this concerning Dr. Chapman's Liver Pills: I have never known their equal. They have done more for my weak stomach and the dormant condition of my liver and intestines than anything ever used or prescribed. They are safe and harmless and one every night for chronic cases is unequalled.

Mrs. Jeannette A. Miller, Springfield, Ill. Graduate Nurse.

THE NAME....
Dr. Chapman's Liver Pills
The Price, 25c a Box.

The Chapman Medicine Co., Taylorville, Ill.

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There's the point!
There's the rub!

There is one shoe that fits.
That is "Queen Quality."

Buy them if you want to see your foot look a full size smaller; if you want to spare yourself one-half of your daily fatigue; if you want to own shoes that will be a constant delight because they FIT accurately.

Over a million women say this.
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That Throbbing Headache.
Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold at the drug stores of John E. King, Chas. F. Shilling and N. L. Krone.

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A trial box at your druggist will convince you that there is one Liver Pill that will not gripe and that is safe and pleasant in their action.

They do not purge like most pills. Guaranteed to cure Constipation, Bad Blood and Liver Troubles of any kind.

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Dr. Chapman's Liver Pills
The Price, 25c a Box.

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